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1941

Nineteenth Annual Report

OF THE

Department of Tidewater Fisheries

OF THE

STATE OF MARYLAND

1941

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Maryland. Dept of Tidewater Fisheries

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THE COMMISSION

EDWIN WARFIELD, JR., Chairman
ROBERT S. HARRISON ALLAN SOLLERS

An independent administrative Commission granted general supervisory powers within the bounds of Tidewater to regulate the following: fish, crabs, oysters, clams, terrapin, and other shellfish. Its major functions in pursuance of this authority are:

1. Decide upon and govern general policies, and discharge certain regulatory responsibilities as necessary.
2. Budget funds and control finances.
3. Regulate the activities within the Commission.
4. Approve the employment of personnel, and recommend the compensation thereof.
5. Exercise certain quasi-judicial functions.
6. Attend meetings as required.
7. Cooperate with other State and Federal agencies engaged in conconservation activities.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

EDWIN WARFIELD, JR. Chairman

Chief administrative officer who supervises and directs all the activities under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

Administrative Assistant

DIVISON OF SHELLFISH CULTURE

ALLAN SOLLERS
In Charge

This division is in charge of all shell planting operations including the selection and survey of areas and allocation of quantities; transplantation of oysters; development of seed areas, opening and closing of reserved areas and working out of programs for the development of county oyster resources. It supervises leasing and survey of oyster lots of lessees, marks and maintains oyster dredging lines, and controls channel dredging operations affecting oyster producing areas. It is charged further with the establishment and maintenance of permanent records covering oyster culture operations, the preparation of maps and development of markets. Prepares purchase requisitions for supplies and other equipment essential to the operation of this division.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTING AND BUDGET

ERNEST E. EBBERTS
In Charge

This division prepares the budgets, handles all accounts and records, payrolls and personnel records. It issues licenses, collects associated fees, collects oyster inspection taxes and fees, export tax, reserved area tax, oyster leases, and fines. It is charged with the control of expenditures and purchases. Handles collection and preparation of statistics, printing and mailing, all advertising — including oyster leases, closed seasons and reserved areas, and other miscellaneous duties.

DIVISION OF INSPECTION AND PATROL

AMOS S. CREIGHTON
In Charge

This division coordinates and supervises all law enforcement personnel, including disciplinary action involving personnel when necessary, represents Commission at trials and hearings until cases are finally disposed of, recommends policies pertaining to law enforcement. Supervises and controls marine equipment and prepares purchase requisitions for supplies and other equipment essential to the operations of this division.

DIVISION OF FISH, CRABS AND TERRAPIN

DAVID H. WALLACE
In Charge

The division is charged with the administration of the program of fishery management enacted into law by the 1941 General Assembly of Maryland, management of the crab fishery, accumulation of catch records, conduct of tidewater hatchery operations — including the acquisition and development of hatcheries and rearing ponds, supervision of dams and fish ladders, pollution control work; and prepares purchase requisitions for supplies and other equipment essential to the operation of the division.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
DEPARTMENT OF TIDEWATER FISHERIES

COMMISSION'S REPORT

INTRODUCTION

In view of the fact that a reorganization has been affected during the year in the administration of the Department, the arrangement of this report departs somewhat from the form which was taken in previous years.

This administrative reorganization was accomplished in order to bring about a more logical grouping of functions within the Department, and a more definite placing of administrative responsibility.

The form which this reorganization has taken is clearly set forth in the organization chart appended hereto. In establishing the several divisions into which the organization of the Department has been divided, very careful study and consideration has been given to the separation of administrative functions as adopted by progressive conservation administrations in other States. As set forth in the chart above referred to, the following divisions are functioning under the direction of the Commission: Division of Inspection and Patrol, Division of Accounting and Budget, Division of Shellfish Culture and Division of Fish and Crabs. The administrative officer placed in charge of each one of these Divisions will be responsible for and held accountable to the Commission for the operation of his Division.

LEGISLATION

A number of measures affecting to a greater or lesser extent the operation of the Department were adopted by the Maryland Legislature during its 1941 session. These measures are discussed in some detail later in this report.

The reorganization bill setting up the Board of Natural Resources affects, of course, the operation of the Commission as a whole. The coordinating and advisory functions of this newly created Board should prove a very real benefit to this Commission. The diversified, broad viewpoint of those ap-

pointed to this Board should prove useful in developing effective programs for this and the other related Commissions.

In addition to the provision changing the name of the Department from the Conservation Department to the Department of Tidewater Fisheries, the law provided for the separation from the Department of the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory and its transfer to the newly created Department of Research and Education. It is our belief that research requirements of the Department will be as well served under the new arrangement as under the old and tha in making available to the other Conservation agencies its research facilities, the usefulness of this agency will be considerably broadened. The responsibilities for education in the field of conservation which have been vested in this new Department are of the greatest importace in developing on the part of the public in this State a sound understanding of Conservation problems as they affect our natural resources. It is unfortunate that the initiation of this important educational activity must await budgetary provision for its support.

One of the most important provisions of the reorganization bill as it affects this Commission was the staggering of the terms of its members, with each member serving for a period of six years. This provision of the law will become effective upon the expiration of the terms of the members serving on the present Commission. This arrangement will insure that at all times at least two members on the Commission will have had experience in performing the duties prescribed for their office and should make for a continuity of policy, so necessary to affective conservation administration.

Another law passed by the General Assembly provides for representation by Maryland on the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. Six other Atlantic Coast States have passed enabling acts joining in this Compact, which will become effective when ratified by Congress. The Compact specifies that each State shall be represented by a committee of three men, one of whom shall have a knowledge of and interest in the seafood industry, one a member of the General Assembly, and the third the executive officer of the agency charged with the administration of the fisheries resources of the State. It shall be the duty of the said Commission to determine from time to time such methods, practices, circumstances and con-

ditions as may be disclosed for bringing about the conservation and the prevention of the depletion and physical waste of the various fisheries of the Atlantic Coast, and recommend to the Governor and the Legislatures of the various signatory States legislation dealing with the conservation of the marine and anadromous fisheries of the Atlantic seaboard. The Compact furthermore permits two or more States interested in a conservation problem in which the rest of the States are not involved to meet together in an effort to work out a solution of their common problem.

The Commission believes that through the activities of the Compact Commission some substantial progress will be made in conservation, both in the Chesapeake Bay and along the entire Atlantic Coast.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

It has been recognized for some time that more effort should be made to acquaint the public with the activities of the Department and the problems with which it is faced. The interested public has been kept advised of the activities of the Department and developments of interest in the field of tidewater conservation through the medium of: publication of a bi-weekly newsletter, press releases at regular intervals, making of movies on Maryland seafood industries to be shown to interested groups, distribution of pamphlets and bulletins upon request, talks by departmental members and exhibits.

As a general policy, the publicity and educational work of the Department is being referred more and more to the State agencies which have been set up recently to perform these functions, that is, Department of Research and Education and the Maryland Publicity Commission. Because of insufficient funds there has been little concentrated educational work carried on by the Department of Research and Education, which agency was established at the 1941 session of the Maryland General Assembly. The experience in a number of other States has established the importance of an extensive and continuing program of public education in conservation if substantial and lasting progress is to be achieved in this field. It is hoped, therefore, that adequate budgetary provisions will be made in Maryland in the near future in support of such a program.

FISH

During 1941 the total catch of the shad and herring fisheries was somewhat higher than in 1940. Although this increase in quantity came at an opportune time when the fishery was at a very low level of production it cannot be considered as a recovery, but rather as a temporary upward fluctuation, which may be followed by a further drop in production. The rock fish population, bolstered by a large natural reproduction in both 1939 and 1940, was present in large quantities in the Bay and all of the major tributaries. The fish in these year classes ranged from 6 to 14 inches and were caught in some quantity by both the commercial and sport fishermen. The escapement, however, was great and should provide an abundant rock fishery for the coming year. Other species were taken in moderate quantities in various sections.

However, the fishing season, from the viewpoint of the sportsmen and fishing guides as well, was a successful one, since croakers were generally plentiful. This fish has proven itself to be invaluable because of its availability in considerable quantities during the season when most people are interested in recreational fishing.

While this summary seems to paint a rather optimistic picture of fishing in Maryland for the calendar year 1941, the actual condition of the fin fisheries is not nearly so encouraging. The shad catch, for example, has consistently declined over a period of many years, from about 7,000,000 pounds in 1880 to the neighborhood of 750,000 pounds at the present time. The extreme depletion in this fishery is a matter of concern not only to the Commission but to the commercial fishermen as well. As a result of a cooperative study of the various factors contributing to this decline, and of the various proposals made looking to its recovery, a law was passed at the 1941 session of the Maryland Assembly which, while designed primarily to facilitate the rehabilitation of the shad and herring fisheries, also should have the effect of conserving other species as well.

This rather far reaching measure was developed by the Commission in cooperation with an Advisory Committee representative of the commercial fishing interests of the State. It was introduced as their measure and was adopted with their almost unanimous support. It was based on exhaustive

scientific studies of the shad fishery by the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Commission and the fishermen realized that the conservation methods used in the past and based in the main on the restriction of fishing activities of the individual fishermen had not resulted in recovery. In the adoption of this law is recognition of the fact that no one individual is or has been responsible for the depletion, but rather it is the combined efforts of all fishermen to make a living that has brought about the decline. Under the provisions of this measure, every fisherman is allowed to fish as many nets as he actually fished in the past two years. The law provides, however, that no licenses will be issued to new individuals until the recovery of the fishery justifies a greater fishing effort.

By following this program it is believed that a greater number of individuals may eventually engage in the industry on a profitable basis, than would be the case if the continuing depletion of the fishery were to be assured by the issuance of unlimited licenses at this time, when it is essential to add to the already greatly reduced brood stock.

Investigators have found that approximately one out of every ten shad that migrate into the Chesapeake Bay escaped to spawn. In the Hudson River, where the production of shad has been restored to its former high level of abundance, the escapeage for spawning has amounted to 3 or 4 out of every ten fish that have returned to the river. The Commission and the fishermen realized that with such a small percentage of escapement in Maryland as compared to the number which was necessary for recovery in the Hudson, it would take an extended time for the effect of the new law to bring about substantial rehabilitation unless futher limitations restricting the total catch were put into effect. Consequently the following provisions were placed in the law with the objective of bringing about some reduction of the total catch and of supplementing the natural spawning.

1. Certain changes in the lengths of nets were provided for. The former laws pertaining to the pound and stake nets had set the maximum length at 1000 feet. Upon representations, however, by the Commercial Fishermen's Committee respecting the length of nets habitually used by a majority

of the commercial fishermen the maximum legal limits were somewhat increased in certain areas. It was felt that by exacting precise compliance with these new lengths there would result in the aggregate some reduction in the total area of nets actually in use, and therefore an increased escapement of fish.

2. Five days have been removed from the end of the shad and herring season with five more days to be removed if and when Virginia concurs. This also should allow some additional fish to escape the fishery to spawn.

3. This new legislation further provided that all funds collected from the licensing of the fishing nets should be utilized in the development and maintenance of hatcheries and rearing ponds for shad and other species.

Rapid rehabilitation of the shad fishery would be impossible unless all nets were removed from Maryland waters for several years. Such a step is not economically feasible since considerable numbers of people are dependent either directly or indirectly upon this fishery for their livelihood. Since such a procedure is not practical, the Commission feels that the steps outlined above and enacted into law should be the means of eventually bringing about not only a recovery of our shad fishery but should also have the very advantageous effect of increasing our general fish population, with the least possible disruption to the economic life of the Maryland fishermen.

Other legislation enacted was the passage of a law regulating the legal sizes of fish. Minimum sizes were established for three species: sea trout or weakfish, 8 inches; hardhead or croaker, 7 inches; and butterfish, 6 inches. Size limts have been maintained on bass, catfish, rock, white and yellow perch for many years. This method of maintaining production has been pursued with rather uncertain success.

For this reason, the Commission to date has not sponsored any legislation to regulate the minimum sizes of fish, but has stressed the importance of scientific study of a given fishery to get the facts before any regulatory action is taken. The fact that quantities of small hardhead, trout and butterfish of low value have been sold in the past is common knowledge, and from a market, and probably from a conservation viewpoint, this is a very bad practice. Consequently any minimum

size which makes for better marketing practices should have a beneficial effect. Whether the various sizes which have been established are the proper ones for the particular species in question is not known, and it seems important, therefore, that this question of minimum size limits be given further study.

The rock or striped bass has already been under observation for several years. This research has shown that the maintenance of a large spawning reserve for this species is of less importance than in most species. In 1934 the smallest rock population on record produced the largest brood of fish that had ever been recorded in the Chesapeake. The proper conservation of this species then is not primarily a question of increasing the spawning reserve, although some increase over 1934 is certainly desirable from the standpoint of conservative management, but rather to utilize properly the available population. The most efficient way to accomplish this would appear to be to increase size limits to take advantage of the growth factor. The rock, in general, grows about three inches, that is from 11 to 14 inches, in nine months and increases in weight from 8 ounces to about 1¼ pounds. Assuming that the price remained the same and natural mortality removed 15%, the remaining fish at the increased weight would net the fishermen approximately double the value of the same number of fish caught at the smaller size. The commercial fishermen of New York have already sponsored and supported a law which was passed to raise the size limit in their State to take advantage of this increase in weight. The commercial fishermen of Maryland can profitably follow the lead of the New York fishermen in taking and marketing their fish at a larger size.

Fish hatcheries for yellow perch were operated on the Severn and Chester Rivers. In 1941 the quantity of fry released was somewhat higher than in 1940, although the number of eggs collected was about the same (Table I). The increased number of fry was produced because hatching survival at Severn Run was increased from 50% to the neighborhood of 80%. The Commission cannot claim that these better hatchery results were due entirely to efforts of their employees since the principal cause for the low hatch in 1940 can be attributed to floods at the height of the spawning season—a condition which did not exist in 1941.

The perch fry hatched at Severn Run were used to stock the streams and rivers on the Western Shore and Conowingo Lake while the hatchery on the Chester River produced sufficient numbers of fry for planting purposes on the Eastern Shore (Table II). This system of planting eliminates to some extent at least very long trips from the hatchery to the locality to be planted. This procedure was designed to reduce possible mortality of fry in transit.

Shad hatcheries were operated on the Chester, Choptank and Susquehanna Rivers, and some of the fry hatched at the Fort Belvoir Station on the Potomac River by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service were given to Maryland for release in its waters. (Table III).

The production of shad fry in Maryland has in the past apparently yielded little material results. Because of this seeming lack of success, the Commission has sponsored the policy of raising shad fry to fingerlings before releasing them with the objective of reducing somewhat the large mortality which evidently occurs in these stages. In 1941 one holding pond was used with some apparent success. The Commission is planning to continue this program and develop ponds in other sections of the State as conditions justify them. If this plan yields the anticipated quantity of fingerlings, it should prove a valuable adjunct to the program already started for the rehabilitation of the shad fishery.

One of the most pressing needs is the establishment of a comprehensive system of daily catch records so that the Bay and tributary fisheries can be carefully checked and the catch per unit of effort determined. Only through this means, correlated with scientific studies conducted by the Department of Research and Education and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service can an effective program of management be developed.

In fact such a system of fact finding designed to establish the condition of the fish population and its trend would appear to be essential to the intelligent and effective administration of the new fishery legislation. The establishment and maintenance of such a system of catch records would require an annual outlay of several thousand dollars for which budgetary provision should be made.

CRABS

The catch of crabs in Maryland continued to decline for the second successive year with a drop in Maryland production almost to the extremely low level which prevailed during the period from 1920-1926. The decline in the production of soft crabs was especially severe, resulting in a very high price and general unemployment in this phase of the industry.

It was felt by many people in Maryland that the factor which had contributed largely to the rapid decline in the crab population in the Bay was the introduction and widespread use in Virginia of the crab pot, a most efficient device for the taking of crabs and one which was particularly adaptable to general use. The use of this gear was gaining in popularity in Maryland but many people in the industry felt that the pot, because of its high efficiency, would constitute a dangerous drain on the crab population. Its effectiveness in catching crabs had been demonstrated in 1940 and it was felt that the fishery in its state of depletion could not stand the additional take by this gear. A law was passed at the 1941 session of the Maryland Legislature restricting the taking of crabs to the three methods then in general use, that is, trot line, dip net and scrape. This measure had the effect of outlawing the use of the crab pot and other similar devices except in the waters of certain creeks in Somerset County.

Other legislative measures were also passed affecting the crab fishery. First, the use of power in scraping for crabs on the shedding grounds was legalized, and secondly, the administration of the crab fishery in the Potomac River was placed in the hands of the Commissions of Maryland and Virginia with broad discretionary powers contingent, however, upon the concurrence of Virginia.

During the past summer several meetings were held with the people in the industry of both Maryland and Virginia and with the Virginia Commission in an effort to work out a program for the better management of the crab fishery. These meetings met with little success in the absence of adequate facts and those engaged in the industries of the two States could not agree upon the proper steps that should be taken.

In view of the urgency of the situation it was felt that some immediate steps should be taken pending further study

which might lead to a long range program of management. At the request of certain elements in the industry in Virginia, the Commission of Fisheries of that State set aside about 400 square miles of spawning grounds as a sanctuary for sponge crabs. This area was located at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay in the section where the greatest concentration of sponge crabs is found. This sanctuary was closed to crabbers from July 15th to September 1st and there is reason to believe that some benefit was derived from this measure.

As a result of these conferences, and in view of the difficulty of reconciling the different viewpoints of the members of the industries in the two States, the Commissions of Maryland and Virginia petitioned the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to conduct an investigation and submit recommendations to the two States for any necessary legislation or administrative action. This federal agency agreed to this request. A study was made and the report will be submitted in the near future. Such a study had been conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries in 1924-25, resulting in regulations being adopted which brought about a marked and rapid recovery in the crab supply in the Chesapeake.

At the height of the scarcity of crabs in the summer of 1941, several persons interested in the crab business in Maryland suggested that sponge crabs be bought in Virginia and transported to the vicinity of Crisfield to be released, in the hope that successful hatching would result. The Commission, after careful consideration of the proposition, bought and had planted under supervision about 500 bushels of sponge crabs. The results of these plantings were checked by the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory by means of numerous plankton tows for the microscopic larval stages but none were found.

In the eary fall, very small crabs showed up in the Crisfield area in considerable quantity, which, according to some local people, was adequate proof that the experiment was a success. However, the Commission is not as yet convinced of the practicability of such an undertaking, particularly in light of the evidence presented by the research workers, who stated that practically all successful hatching takes place in Virginia waters with the larval and post larval crabs migrating or being carried by currents into Maryland waters in the fall. It is felt that hatching of sponge crabs is not the real answer

to the rehabilitation of the crab fishery, but that protective measures must be taken by Maryland and Virginia to insure adequate natural spawning.

This does not mean that the Commission is entirely discarding the idea of planting sponge crabs in Maryland waters. Further plantings on an experimental basis will be made in the summer of 1942 to obtain final data on the usefulness of the venture. Even if the results of this experiment should show that crab eggs will hatch and survive in Maryland waters, our chief reliance must still be upon the reproduction from the natural spawning area in Virginia waters.

The Commission has hopes that the crab investigation being conducted by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service will produce the facts upon which to base an effective management of this fishery, and that the studies by this Federal Agency may be conducted on a continuing basis.

OYSTERS

The market for oysters was unusually active in January, February, and March of 1941 and relatively high prices prevailed. This situation continued through the fall months of 1941 although the production for the period from September 1 to December 1, 1941 was 9.4% lower than for the same period in 1940.

This drop in production is in all probability the result of the drift of a considerable number of oystermen to the defense industries and can be expected to continue throughout the period of the war. This decreased production coming at a time of increasing demand for food stuffs generally points to a sustained high price level. The excellent demand for Maryland oysters has been stimulated to some extent, we believe, by the generally better compliance with the provisions of the cull law which has prevailed during the past several seasons resulting in a better class of shell stock.

As a result of the above developments, those oystermen continuing in the industry have enjoyed relatively prosperous conditions. However, the generally satisfactory conditions enjoyed by the oystermen engaged in the industry should not obscure the basic conditions prevailing with respect to the extremely low level of production which is being obtained

from our natural oyster rocks. It is a fact, however, that our present annual production represents but a relatively small fraction of the yield which might be secured if the most successful oyster farming practices were to be consistently followed in the management of our oyster producing bottoms.

In attempting to develop a program of more effective management of our oyster resources the Commission has recognized it to be the established policy of the State to continue the natural oyster bars under public operation and development rather than to resort to private leasing. This policy seems to be firmly established and has been given expression in various legislative enactments extending over a considerable period of time.

The Commission has accepted this policy as permanent and has therefore devoted its efforts to the improvement of the efficiency of public management and operation. It recognizes, however, that the level of production which has general ly prevailed under public operation not only in this but in other oyster producing States is relatively low when compared with the achievements of the private oyster farmers. Furthermore, there is some question as to whether the program of public rehabilitation as it has been conducted in this State since the inauguration of shell planting in 1927, though it may have contributed materially to the annual production in the intervening years, has resulted in any lasting improvement or rehabilitation.

In view of this apparent lack of results commensurate with the annual outlay of State funds in support of the program, our energies have been directed in an effort to develop more effective procedures in handling the oyster farming operations carried on by the State.

Our general program to accomplish this result has been stated in some detail in our last Annual Report and it will therefore not be reviewed at this time. It should again be pointed out, however, that the Commission is still severely handicapped by restrictive laws in developing adequate, dependable and conveniently located sources of seed supply for the reseeding of depleted bars in county and State waters.

Many careful students of the problem question whether public management of oyster resources under the most favor-

able circumstances can ever approach the yields which private operations have achieved. It is a fact that we are unable to point to any outstanding results which have been achieved under public management. Nevertheless it is felt that in view of the settled policy of the Legislature with respect to public operation, this Commission has the responsibility of attempting to demonstrate the full possibilities inherent in management by the State of its natural oyster producing rocks. At the same time it also seems to be its clear responsibility to promote the interest of lessees in the development and operation by them of oyster production on bottoms which they leased from the State outside of the boundaries of the natural rocks.

Public management calculated to achieve the best results would, it seems, have to adopt the oyster farming procedures followed by successful private planters in so far as they might be applicable. The primary necessity in developing such a program of public management and promotion of oyster farming by lessee is an adequate source of seed.

There are certain areas within the State where the strike or set of young oysters averages well above the State as a whole. The oyster management program has been seriously handicapped by legal restrictions which prevent the utilization of these best setting areas for the production of seed. At its last session the Legislature alleviated somewhat this situation by the passage of Senate Bill 145, which reserves Holland Straits and the polluted areas of the State for the production of seed oysters. The polluted areas in general, however, seem to have rather limited possibilities for the production of seed, with the exception of a small area in St. Marys River, which is highly productive.

Shells were planted in both Holland Straits and the St. Marys polluted area this spring. The set on these shells averaged well above that which was obtained on the other shell plantings in the State. The seed resulting from the shell plantings in Holland Straits will be moved to growing areas on the public rocks, and those from the St. Marys River seed area will be made available to the State's lessees.

It is the plan of the Commission, as outlined in some detail in previous annual reports, to replace direct shell

planting in the places that show poor irregular sets with shells planted in seed areas. After the spat have attached themselves to the shells planted in seed areas they will be transplanted to the areas where it has been difficult to get satisfactory sets. This conforms, generally speaking, to the methods so successfully practiced by the northern producers.

When the oysters are harvested, a tax will be collected to recover the costs of handling the shells, spawners and seed. In the past it has been the practice of Commissions to defray expenses incurred in this operation by the collection of a tax of ten cents per bushel when the oysters are harvested. This Commission is not sure that such a fee is adequate and recognizes that only a test of such a program checked by careful costs accounts could determine the figure that would permit of a revolving fund to continue the process. It is planned to keep comprehensive records so that any necessary adjustments may be carried out with a minimum of delay.

The present Commission in formulating a plan of rehabilitation has been seriously handicapped by adequate records covering the results of the shell planting operation in former years particularly with reference to the amount of set on the shells planted, the type of bottom planted and the concentrations used on various types of bottom.

Every effort is being made to get accurate information on the results obtained from present operations. Careful counts have been made by the research workers of the Department of Research and Education of spat fall on each shell planting in the State. These records will be found in tabular form elsewhere in the report. Such information will undoubtedly prove valuable to the administration in the future.

The setting aside of the above mentioned seed areas by the Legislature is a distinct contribution to the better management of our oyster resources. However, the actual acreage of bottom of satisfactory quality for seed production represents but a small proportion of the total acreage which should be set aside for the purpose. Other strategically located areas adaptable to seed production should be made available for this purpose by the removal of existing restrictions.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Commission has placed the active supervision of the enforcement of the conservation laws under the direction of Captain Amos Creighton, Commander of the Fishery Force, with the Chief Inspector, several District Inspectors, the Deputy Commanders and Inspectors working under his immediate direction.

In a force of this kind there is generally some change of personnel from year to year. Because of the provisions of the compulsory retirement law which states that no employee may continue to work after reaching the age of 70 years, several highly respected officers including Deputy Commanders William H. Sanders and George O. Haddaway, and Inspectors William Clarke and Augustus Adams, were retired during the year.

The Commission feels that substantial progress has been made during its term of office in obtaining better compliance to the oyster cull law. Strict observance of the provisions of this law contributes in an important way to the better utilizaion of our oyster production and to the quality of the product being offered to the consuming public.

The illegal use of hand scrapes in the Potomac River has been very difficult to suppress, due in a large measure to the joint use of the river by the oystermen of the two States. Through a cooperative arrangement worked out between the officers of the two States together with the range patrol of the Naval Testing Station at Dahlgren some improvement was effected in controlling this problem.

A serious enforcement problem arose in the scraping area in Tangier Sound. The law allows only the use of sails in the oyster dredging operation, although motor powered push boats may be carried by the dredge boats for traveling to and from the bars. The prevention of the use of these push boats in the dredging operation has always presented a problem. To add to the difficulties of this enforcement problem, the owners of several of the small scrape boats in the Tangier area installed engines this year. When the cases involving these violations were brought to trial they were indecisively dealt with by the local judicial authorities.

Legislation enacted in 1941 prohibited the use of crab pots and similar devices in Maryland waters. This trap, developed in Virginia, had not come into general use in Maryland, although they were used to a considerable extent by crabbers at Hoopers Island. The crabbers there were reluctant to dispense with the pot and only by very considerable effort was the use of this device eliminated.

During previous seasons heavy mortality of peeler crabs in the shedding floats was a serious drain on the industry. This loss resulted principally from the illegal holding in these floats of green crabs. Through the cooperation extended by the shedder operators and the activities of our enforcement officers this loss during the past season has been reduced to a very substantial extent.

The efforts of the Department to enforce the laws can be only as successful as the support received from the various trial magistrates throughout the tidewater area. Taken collectively this support has been excellent, but in one or two counties the Commission does not feel that it has been properly supported. For instance, in one county in tidewater, out of twenty-four arrests in 1941 only eight persons paid their fines, six of the eight being from out of the State. Ten persons appealed, but since the cases involved were for petty violations they were returned to the magistrate for action. By January, 1942 the magistrate and the state's attorney had taken no action on these cases even after several requests to both from this Department. It is noteworthy to mention that of the ten cases appealed six arrests involved one man for repeated possession of sponge crabs within a period of about one month. Besides these appeals three arrests made in July, 1941 have not been called, two bonds were forfeited for non-appearance, and one appeal was placed on the stet docket by the court.

In view of this lamentable lack of support accorded our law enforcement officers by the trial magistrates and state's attorney in this county the law enforcement efforts of this Department, so far as they relate to that particular county, are rendered largely ineffective.

Unless this unfortunate situation is corrected the very considerable expense of maintaining our boats and personnel

in that particular county would hardly seem to be justified. Furthermore, the Commission finds it extremely difficult to maintain the morale of its personnel under these circumstances.

In general the Commission is well pleased with the response of the industry relative to the enforcement of the conservation laws. This may be taken to indicate that the industry realizes that the various seafood forms must be accorded an opportunity to reach the minimum sizes provided for in the various conservation measures, and be given protection during the closed seasons.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this rather brief survey of the activities of the Department it seems important to direct attention to the assistance and cooperation which has been extended to the Commission by the director and staff of the newly organized Department of Research and Education, officials of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Commission of Fisheries of Virginia.

The Commission has become increasingly aware of the fundamental importance of a continuing and comprehensive program of research to supply the essential facts upon which to base sound and effective administrative measures. In the management of our fisheries the studies of the Department of Research and Education and of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service have been of the greatest assistance to this Commission. Even though much important work in the field of fishery research having a bearing on our Maryland problems has already been accomplished by these two agencies, for the intelligent management of our fishery resources it seems of the utmost importance to this Commission that research in this field be materially expanded and placed on a continuing basis. It is realized that this will call for a considerable increase in the budget for the Department of Research and Education, but it is felt that this additional outlay will be amply justified by the very great increase in the quantity and value of our fishery products which should result from a program of management based on sound and comprehensive research. This Commission has freely sought the assistance and advice of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

and expects to continue to do so to an increasing extent. Its disinterested advice is particularly helpful with respect to the problems affecting the joint interest of Maryland and Virginia in the Chesapeake fisheries.

The Commission has worked closely with the Virginia Commissioner of Fisheries during the past year on problems involving the fishery resources in the Bay and the Potomac River. It is apparent, however, that if truly effective management of this jointly owned resource is to be achieved it can best be accomplished by placing broad discretionary powers in the hands of the two Commissions. On the basis of past experience it is evident that the legislatures of the two States meeting in alternate years have found it extremely difficult to deal effectively and uniformly with the ever-changing conservation problems.

TABLE I

Summary of Commercial Fish Hatchery Operations in Maryland During the 1941 Season

Location of Hatchery	Species			
	Yellow Perch (Perca flavescens)		Shad (Alosa sapidissima)	
	Eggs Collected	Fry Hatched	Eggs Collected	Fry Hatched
Chester River:				
Millington	79,250,000	67,750,000	3,420,000	2,880,000
Choptank River:				
Denton and Hillsboro	—	—	1,380,000	1,000,000
Severn Run:	202,100,000	199,573,750	—	—
Susquehanna River:				
Havre de Grace	—	—	4,559,000	2,279,500
Potomac River (Fry from U.S. hatchery)			?	765,000
Total	281,350,000	267,323,750		6,924,500

TABLE II

Yellow Perch Plantings in 1941

WESTERN SHORE		EASTERN SHORE	
Locality	Fry Planted	Locality	Fry Planted
Anne Arundel County:		St. Marys River	750,000
Magothy River	1,000,000	Breton Bay	750,000
Stoney Creek	1,000,000	**Caroline County:**	
Rock Creek	1,000,000	Tuckahoe River	750,000
South River	1,000,000	Choptank River	750,000
West River	2,000,000	Marshy Hope Creek	750,000
Tracy's Creek	500,000	Hunting Creek	750,000
Rockhold Creek	500,000	**Cecil County:**	
Rhode River	500,000	Northeast River	1,750,000
Severn River	140,323,750	Elk River	1,750,000
Baltimore County:		Bohemia River	1,750,000
Loch Raven	750,000	Sassafras River	1,750,000
Back River	750,000	**Dorchester County:**	
Middle River	750,000	Gales Creek	750,000
Calvert County:		Marshy Hope Creek	750,000
Lyons Creek	750,000	Blackwater River	1,000,000
Hunting Creek	750,000	Transquaking River	750,000
Halls Creek	750,000	Chicamacomico	750,000
Battle Creek	750,000	**Kent County:**	
St. Leonards Creek	750,000	Fairlee Creek	1,750,000
Mill Creek	750,000	Langford Bay	1,750,000
Charles County:		Grays Creek	1,750,000
Indian Creek	750,000	Stillpond Creek	1,750,000
Zehiah Creek	750,000	Chester River	53,750,000
Gilbert Swamp	750,000	**Queen Anne County:**	
Port Tobacco Creek	750,000	Corsica River	750,000
Mill Run	750,000	Wye River	1,500,000
Wards Run	750,000	Tuckahoe River	750,000
Nanjemoy Creek	750,000	Higmans Pond	750,000
Mattawoman Creek	750,000	**Somerset County:**	
Harford County:		Wicomico Creek	750,000
Swan Creek	750,000	Kings Creek	750,000
Bush River	750,000	Rehobeth Creek	750,000
Gunpowder River	750,000	**Wicomico County:**	
Conowingo Pool	4,000,000	Nanticoke River	750,000
Prince Georges County:		Barren Creek	750,000
Patuxent River	1,000,000	Wicomico River	750,000
Western Branch	750,000	Tonytank Creek	750,000
Piscataway Creek	750,000	Wicomico Creek	750,000
Oxan River	750,000	Rewastico Creek	750,000
Swansons Creek	750,000	Quantico Creek	750,000
St. Marys County:		**Worcester County:**	
Indian Creek	750,000	Nassawango River	750,000
Clements Creek	750,000	Pocomoke River	1,500,000
Chaptico Creek	750,000	Martins River	750,000
St. Patrick Creek	750,000	Trappe Creek	750,000
St. Clements Bay	750,000	Wagran Creek	750,000
St. George River	750,000		

TABLE III

SHAD FRY PLANTINGS IN 1941

Millington, Maryland—Chester River Hatchery
2,880,000 fry hatched

400,000 fry planted in Sassafras River
400,000 fry planted in Bohemia River
500,000 fry planted in Wicomico River
500,000 fry planted in Pocomoke River
50,000 fry planted in Box Iron Rearing Pond
1,030,000 fry planted in Chester River

Denton and Hillsboro, Maryland—Choptank and Tuckahoe River Hatcheries
1,000,000 fry hatched

530,000 fry planted in Box Iron Mill Pond
320,000 fry planted in Choptank River
150,000 fry planted in Tuckahoe River
350,000 fry from Fort Belvoir planted in Patuxent River

Havre de Grace, Maryland—Susquehanna River Hatchery
2,279,500 fry hatched
1,139,570 fry planted in Swan Creek
1,139,570 fry planted in Susquehanna River at Concord Point
415,000 fry from Fort Belvoir planted in Swan Creek

OYSTER SHELL PLANTING AND SPAT SET IN MARYLAND WATERS IN 1941

Bar Planted	Area of Bar (Acres)	Acres Planted	Amount of Shells Planted	Set of Spat (per bushel)
Anne Arundel Co.:				
Wild Grounds	1750	57	60,500	2
Shufflers Bar	1750	40	23,500	0
Calvert Co.: Patuxent River:				
Petersons Bar	511	40	30,195	104
Broad Neck	109	24	19,800	0
Sandy Point	74	23	23,195	36
Charles County: Wicomico River:				
Lancaster Bar	185	17	13,260	80
Dorchester County:				
Choptank River:				
Diamond Dredge Ground	588	44	48,056	4
LeComptes Bay	---	34	37,660	0
Reeds Creek Rock	469	10	6,720	4
Green Marsh	218	Piled	1,376	--
Bolingbrooke	106	Piled	1,068	--
Fishing Bay:				
Hard Ground	137	40	30,266	102
Point Rock	10	7	6,000	22
Goose Creek	752	14	11,872	54

OYSTER SHELL PLANTING AND SPAT SET IN MARYLAND WATERS IN 1941—Continued

Bar Planted	Area of Bar (Acres)	Acres Planted	Amount of Shells Planted	Set of Spat (per bushel)
Kent County:				
Swan Creek:				
Little Neck	27	18	15,000	0
White Horse	7	5	4,000	0
Grannie Lump	5	5	4,000	0
Chester River:				
Gum Springs	86	65	37,000	0
Cedar Point Bar	324	19	31,129	0
Hales Point Bar	60	7	7,000	0
Nichols Bar	172	100	70,044	0
Bluff Hollow	443	55	27,756	0
Durdins	309	19	11,300	0
Ferry Point	644	Piled	2,744	0
Queen Annes Co.:				
Chester River:				
Blunts Bar	379	97	59,804	0
Eastern Bay:				
Bodkin Shoals Bar	1632	68	68,120	342
Somerset County:				
Tangier Sound:				
Halls Bar	643	40	15,080	15
Klandike Bar	945	81	48,684	26
Great Rock	1525	93	63,115	12
Great Island Rock	Barren	20	23,901	--
Mud Rock	1050	60	25,310	--
Great Point	163	--	3,655	--
Pocomoke Sound:				
Gunby's Sands	236	40	26,589	102
Cow Gap Lead	1575	27	31,889	12
Marumsco Bar	523	22	8,154	90
Big Annemessex River:				
Big Annemessex Bar	381	16	17,109	8
St. Marys County:				
Wicomico River:				
Mouth of River Bar	108	27	22,440	41
Thomas Hollow	18	5	4,080	56
Bretons Bay:				
Carnish Bar	58	26	13,002	1322
Thompson Flats	--	--	3,000	--
St. Marys River:				
Seminary Bar	24	10	10,000	4534
St. George's Bar	180	20	10,000	562

OYSTER SHELL PLANTING AND SPAT SET IN MARYLAND WATERS IN 1941—Continued

Bar Planted	Area of Bar (Acres)	Acres Planted	Amount of Shells Planted	Set of Spat (per bushel)
Talbot County:				
Broad Creek:				
Rolls Bar	Barren	5	1,280	686
Harris Creek:				
Cow Point Bar	Barren	17	12,380	42
Haines Point	263	30	33,276	24
Tred Avon River:				
Mares Point Bar	156	28	25,324	0
Flatty Bar	19	9	7,500	0
Doctors Point	Barren	8	4,744	0
Miles River:				
Loockerman Flats	125	34	23,604	8
Poplar Island Narrows:				
Punches Point Bar	1744	60	55,928	0
Great Choptank River:				
Barneck Swash	1396	22	32,964	2
Long Point Bar	308	13	15,240	6
Wicomico County:				
Nanticoke River:				
Middle Ground	1123	120	59,428	18
State Waters:				
Chesapeake Bay:				
Pembrook	4850		20,223	34
Broad Creek Bar	1560	135	275,990	0
Holland Straits	Barren	50	49,203	102
Holland Straits	822	20	24,912	356
			1,619,369	

OYSTER TRANSPLANTING IN 1941

Places where oysters were taken	Places where oysters were transplanted	Amount transplanted (Bushels)

MATURE OYSTERS

Cambridge reserved area—— Kirby's Bar—— 12,608

SEED OYSTERS

No transplanting ——No seed oysters available

PRODUCTION OF MERCHANTABLE OYSTERS AND RECEIPTS OF OUT-OF-STATE

OYSTERS IN MARYLAND

Seasons Ending April 15, 1932 to 1941, Inclusive

(Expressed in bushels)

Season	Shucked in Maryland by licensed packers and intrastate sales to other than licensed packers	Shell stock sold outside the State	Total Commercial Production*	Out-of-State Oysters received in Maryland
1940-1941	3,294,018	135,022	3,429,040	299,180
1939-1940	3,016,681	112,722	3,129,403	284,748
1938-1939	3,270,265	133,284	3,403,549	240,290
1937-1938	3,069,081	176,735	3,245,816	266,975
1936-1937	2,925,841	155,222	3,081,063	291,944
1935-1936	2,368,262	39,431	2,407,693	471,068
1934-1935	2,091,473	8,760	2,100,233	476,742
1933-1934	1,812,330	23,034	1,835,364	477,996
1932-1933	1,616,139	10,075	1,626,214	419,169
1931-1932	2,007,401	33,642	2,041,043	371,529

† Figures for seasons ending April 15, 1930 to 1935, inclusive, do not include data for Worcester County.

* Excludes merchantable oysters taken from natural bars for transplanting on private beds.

Source: Based upon inspection taxes paid to the Conservation Department by licensed packers and miscellaneous concerns and individuals.

MERCHANTABLE SHELL OYSTERS HANDLED IN MARYLAND: QUANTITY SHUCKED BY LICENSED PACKERS, INTRASTATE SALES TO OTHER THAN LICENSED PACKERS, AND SALES OUTSIDE THE STATE

Season 1940-1941

ITEM	Maryland Oysters		Out-of-State Oysters		Total	
	Bushels	Per Cent	Bushels	Per Cent	Bushels	Per Cent
Shucked in Maryland by licensed packers	3,248,998	94.74	260,170	86.99	3,509,168	94.13
Intrastate sales to other than licensed packers	45,020	1.32	39,010	13.01	84,030	2.25
Sales outside the State	135,022	3.94	------	----	135,022	3.62
Total	3,429,040	100.00	299,180	100.00	3,728,220	100.00

NOTES:—The oyster season in Maryland extends from September 1 in one year to April 15 in the following year. The term "bushel" refers to the Maryland standard oyster bushel which has the capacity of 2,801.5 cu. in., or 30.2 per cent larger than the United States standard bushel which contains 2,150.4 cu. in. The Maryland measure is generally referred to in the oyster trade as the "21-inch tub," or bushel.

Out-of-State oysters are received in Maryland chiefly from Virginia, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut.

Intrastate sales, etc., represent shell oysters sold in Maryland by runboats, truckers, dealers, and individual oystermen, exclusive of those sold to licensed packers.

Source: Based upon inspection taxes paid to the Conservation Department by licensed packers and miscellaneous concerns and individuals.

TRANSPLANTINGS OF MARYLAND OYSTERS BY THE STATE AND BY LESSEES

Seasons Ending April 15, 1942 to 1941 inclusive

(Expressed in bushels)

ITEM	1940-1941	1939-1940	1938-1939	1937-1938	1936-1937	1935-1936
Merchantable Oysters from natural bars planted on private beds by Lessees	45,200	62,450	42,750	73,860	66,520	50,813
*Seed Oysters planted on private beds by Lessees	4,111	------	------	------	------	165,752
Seed Oysters planted on natural bars by the State	12,608	126,094	149,174	472,596	125,200	301,149
Total quantity transplanted	61,919	188,544	191,924	546,456	191,720	517,714

SUMMARY OF ALL SHELL OYSTERS HANDLED IN MARYLAND

Seasons Ending April 15, 1936 to 1941, Inclusive

(Expressed in bushels)

ITEM	1940-1941	1939-1940	1938-1939	1937-1938	1936-1937	1935-1936
MERCHANTABLE OYSTERS:						
Shucked in Maryland by licensed packers and intrastate sales to other than licensed packers	3,593,198	3,301,429	3,510,555	3,336,056	3,217,785	2,839,330
Sales outside the State	135,022	112,722	133,284	176,735	155,222	39,431
Production from natural bars planted on private beds by lessees	45,200	62,450	42,750	73,860	66,520	50,813
SEED OYSTERS:						
*Planted on private beds by lessees	4,111	------	------	------	------	165,752
Planted on natural bars by the State	12,608	126,094	149,174	472,596	125,200	301,149
Total quantity handled	3,790,139	3,602,695	3,835,763	4,059,247	3,564,727	3,396,475

*Seed oysters are made available to lessees for planting on private beds under regulations adopted by the Conservation Commission. The Commission, however, in order to protect the seed areas from overfishing and to maintain a sufficient quantity of seed for use in the State's program of oyster rehabilitation, frequently prohibits the taking of seed oysters for transplanting on private beds.

Source: The first two items are based upon inspection taxes paid to the Conservation Department by licensed packers and miscellaneous concerns and individuals while the remaining three items are based upon records compiled by the Department from reports submitted by the Seafood Auditor, Deputy Commanders, and Inspectors.

OUT OF STATE OYSTERS SHUCKED IN MARYLAND BY LICENSED PACKERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LOCATION OF PACKING PLANT

Seasons Ending April 15, 1939 to 1941, Inclusive

Locality	1940-1941		1939-1940		1938-1939	
	Bushels	Per Cent	Bushels	Per Cent	Bushels	Per Cent
MARYLAND	299,180	100.00	284,748	100.00	187,109	100.00
WESTERN SHORE	183,393	61.18	179,730	63.14	155,740	83.24
Annapolis	------	----	831	.14	------	----
Baltimore City	183,393	61.18	178,899	63.00	155,740	83.24
EASTERN SHORE	115,787	38.92	105,018	36.86	31,369	16.76
Bivalve	2,586	0.96	2,811	0.98	------	----
Cambridge	1,885	0.69	14,279	5.00	126	0.08
Chance	------	----	1,539	0.54	1,392	0.73
Claiborne	------	----	300	0.10	------	----
Crisfield	87,174	29.05	71,967	25.28	28,492	15.24
Deals Island	1,967	0.65	------	----	------	----
Grasonville	816	0.37	------	----	------	----
Marion Station	720	0.34	177	0.03	111	0.01
Nanticoke	4,317	1.42	4,998	1.75	------	----
Ocean City	------	----	------	----	------	----
Oxford	------	----	2,185	0.76	------	----
Rock Hall	------	----	1,350	0.50	------	----
Secretary	1,533	0.51	------	----	------	----
St. Michaels	------	----	1,941	0.70	410	0.22
Sherwood	------	----	------	----	------	----
Stockton	150	.05	------	----	------	----
Tilghman	14,639	4.98	3,471	1.22	949	0.51

Source: Based upon inspection taxes paid to the Conservation Department by licensed packers.

TOTAL QUANTITY OF OYSTERS SHUCKED IN MARYLAND BY LICENSED PACKERS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LOCATION OF PACKING PLANT

Seasons Ending April 15, 1939 to 1941, Inclusive

County and Locality	1940-1941		1939-1940		1938-1939	
	Bushels	Per Cent	Bushels	Per Cent	Bushels	Per Cent
MARYLAND	3,509,168	100.00	3,201,224	100.00	3,410,724	100.00
WESTERN SHORE	1,020,038	29.08	1,067,745	33.36	1,153,077	33.81
BALTIMORE CITY	368,056	10.49	458,219	14.33	528,181	15.49
ANNE ARUNDEL	334,874	9.54	297,820	9.00	249,928	7.34
Annapolis	123,782	3.52	46,581	1.45	86,261	2.54
Deale	9,906	0.28	54,242	1.69	------	----
Edgewater	7,235	0.22	3,869	0.12	4,840	0.15
Galesville	142,654	4.06	138,738	4.33	104,017	3.05
Mayo	22,435	0.63	18,881	0.59	21,462	0.66
Shady Side	28,862	0.83	35,509	1.11	33,402	0.98
CALVERT	187,272	5.34	193,204	6.04	275,522	8.08
Appeal	8,223	0.24	7,852	0.24	13,271	0.39
Broomes Island	95,362	2.71	92,204	2.88	103,424	3.03
Lusby	19,667	0.56	19,316	0.60	30,647	0.88
Solomons	60,020	1.83	73,832	2.31	128,180	3.76
CHARLES	71,889	2.05	69,280	2.16	73,089	2.14
Benedict	23,964	0.68	18,587	0.58	15,483	0.45
Rock Point	47,925	1.37	50,693	1.58	57,606	1.69
ST. MARY'S	57,947	1.65	49,222	1.67	26,303	0.77
Compton	6,957	0.19	877	0.03	------	----
Leonardtown	3,678	0.08	300	0.01	------	----
Palmers	8,078	0.24	3,952	0.13	4,181	0.12
Ridge	------	----	2,680	0.10	------	----
Valley Lee	1,020	0.05	2,655	0.09	3,997	0.12
Wynne	38,214	1.09	38,758	1.31	18,125	0.53
EASTERN SHORE	2,489,130	70.92	2,133,479	66.64	2,257,647	66.19
KENT	261,402	7.43	208,731	7.04	181,625	5.33
Rock Hall	261,402	7.43	208,731	7.04	181,625	5.33
QUEEN ANNE'S	616,910	17.67	517,534	17.47	511,031	14.99
Chester	126,683	3.65	124,643	4.20	341,102	10.01
Grasonville	466,369	13.3	371,785	12.56	147,178	4.33
Queenstown	23,858	0.70	21,106	0.71	22,751	0.67

TOTAL QUANTITY OF OYSTERS SHUCKED IN MARYLAND BY LICENSED PACKERS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LOCATION OF PACKING PLANT

Seasons Ending April 15, 1939 to 1941 Inclusive—Continued

County and Locality	1940-1941		1939-140		1938-1939	
	Bushels	Per Cent	Bushels	Per Cent	Bushels	Per Cent
TALBOT	425,824	12.11	432,109	13.51	490,114	14.34
Bellevue	30,512	0.88	32,614	1.02	51,905	1.51
Claiborne	8,560	0.26	7,050	0.23	8,825	0.26
Oxford	65,631	1.90	119,327	3.73	139,637	4.09
St. Michaels	113,607	3.24	117,892	3.68	121,925	3.58
Sherwood	36,239	0.91	26,856	0.89	31,035	0.90
Tilghman	158,858	4.53	120,669	3.77	129,328	3.79
Wittman	12,422	0.38	7,701	0.24	7,459	0.21
DORCHESTER	354,820	10.09	303,276	9.47	364,247	10.69
Bishop's Head	------	----	1,420	0.04	2,229	0.07
Cambridge	207,585	5.91	189,883	5.93	257,407	7.55
Crocheron	12,267	0.35	9,862	0.31	11,131	0.33
Elliott	4,864	0.14	4,375	0.14	2,085	0.06
Fishing Creek	32,170	0.91	14,385	0.45	5,584	0.15
Hoopersville	13,827	0.39	18,260	0.57	13,412	0.40
Secretary	12,308	0.35	14,458	0.45	12,523	0.38
Toddville	71,799	2.04	9,897	0.31	15,031	0.44
Wingate	------	----	40,736	1.27	44,845	1.31
WICOMICO	139,243	3.95	114,795	3.58	119,575	3.51
Bivalve	35,334	1.00	35,093	1.10	46,225	1.35
Jesterville	14,142	0.40	12,546	0.38	18,758	0.54
Nanticoke	89,767	2.55	67,156	2.10	54,592	1.62
SOMERSET	679,647	19.37	544,101	17.00	573.574	16.82
Chance	------	----	17,343	0.54	6,841	0.20
Crisfield	579,828	16.51	459,237	14.35	504,441	14.77
Dames Quarter	------	----	------	----	------	----
Deal Island	70,065	2.00	------	----	6,881	0.20
Marion Station	10,319	0.30	19,568	0.61	25,693	0.75
Mt. Vernon	19,435	0.56	16,274	0.51	13,856	0.42
Wenona	------	----	31,669	0.99	15,973	0.48
WORCESTER	11,284	0.32	12,933	0.40	17,481	0.51
Ocean City	------	----	9,607	0.31	7,191	0.21
Stockton	11,284	0.32	3,326	0.10	10,290	0.30

Source: Based upon inspection taxes paid to the Conservation Department by licensed packers.

LOCAL AND OUT OF STATE OYSTERS SHUCKED IN MARYLAND BY LICENSED PACKERS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LOCATION OF PACKING PLANT

Season 1940-41

County and Locality	Maryland Oysters		Out of State Oysters		Total	
	Bushels	Per Cent	Bushels	Per Cent	Bushels	Per Cent
MARYLAND	3,248,998	100.00	146,511	56.33	368,056	10.49
WESTERN SHORE	873,527	26.89	146,511	56.33	1,020,038	29.08
BALTIMORE CITY	221,545	6.81	146,115	56.33	334,874	9.54
ANNE ARUNDEL	334,874	10.36	------	----	334,874	9.54
Annapolis	123,782	3.81	------	----	123,782	3.52
Deale	9,906	.32	------	----	9,906	.28
Edgewater	7,235	.23	------	----	7,235	.22
Galesville	142,654	4.41	------	----	142,654	4.06
Mayo	22,435	.71	------	----	22,435	.63
Shady Side	28,862	.88	------	----	28,862	.83
CALVERT	187,272	5.75	------	----	187,272	5.34
Appeal	8,223	.23	------	----	8,223	.24
Broomes Island	95,362	2.91	------	----	95.362	2.71
Lusby	19,667	.66	------	----	19,667	.56
Solomons	64,020	1.95	------	----	64,020	1.83
CHARLES	71,889	2,20	------	----	71,889	2.05
Benedict	23,964	.73	------	----	23,964	.68
Rock Point	47,925	1.47	------	----	47,925	1.37
ST. MARYS	57,947	1.77	------	----	57,947	1.65
Compton	6,957	.20	------	----	6,957	.19
Leonardtown	3,678	.11	------	----	3,678	.08
Palmers	8,078	.25	------	----	8,078	.24
Ridge	------	----	------	----	------	----
Valley Lee	1,020	.04	------	----	1,020	.05
Wynne	38,214	1.17	------	----	38,214	1.09
EASTERN SHORE	2,375,471	73.11	113,659	43.67	2,489,130	70.92
KENT	261,402	8.04	------	----	261,402	7.43
Rock Hall	261,402	8.04	------	----	261,402	7.43
QUEEN ANNES	616,094	18.95	816	.30	616,910	17.67
Grasonville	465,553	14.33	816	.30	466,369	13.32
Chester	126,683	3.89	------	----	126,683	3.65
Queenstown	23,858	.74	------	----	23,858	.70

LOCAL AND OUT OF STATE OYSTERS SHUCKED IN MARYLAND BY LICENSED PACKERS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LOCATION OF PACKING PLANT

Season 1940-41

County and Locality	Maryland Oysters		Out of State Oysters		Total	
	Bushels	Per cent	Bushels	Per cent	Bushels	per cent
TALBOT	413,034	12.72	12,790	4.94	425,824	12.11
Bellevue	30,512	.95	.....	.....	30,512	.88
Claibourne	8,560	.28	.....	.....	8,560	.26
Oxford	65,631	2.01	.....	.....	65,631	1.91
St. Michaels	113,602	3.49	.....	.....	113,602	3.24
Sherwood	36,239	1.11	.....	.....	36,239	.91
Tilghmans	146,068	4.49	12,790	4.94	158,858	4.53
Wittman	12,422	.39	.....	.....	12,422	.38
DORCHESTER	351,681	10.82	3,139	1.20	354,820	10.09
Cambridge	205,979	6.34	1,606	.62	207,585	5.91
Crocheron	12,267	.38	.....	.....	12,267	.35
Eliot	4,864	.16	.....	.....	4,864	.14
Fishing Creek	32,170	.99	.....	.....	32,170	.91
Hoopersville	13,827	.39	.....	.....	13,827	.39
Secretary	10,775	.34	1,533	.62	12,308	.35
Toddsville	71,799	2.22	.....	.....	71,799	2.04
WICOMICO	132,340	4.07	6,903	2.65	139,243	3.95
Bivalve	32,748	.99	2,586	.99	35,334	1.00
Jesterville	14,142	.43	.....	.....	14,142	.40
Nanticoke	85,450	2.65	4,317	1.66	89,767	2.55
SOMERSET	589,786	18.16	89,861	34.51	679,647	19.37
Crisfield	492,654	15.16	87,174	33.50	579,528	16.51
Marion	9,599	.30	720	.26	10,319	.30
Mt. Vernon	19,435	.62	.....	.....	19,435	.56
Deals Island	68,098	2.08	1,967	.75	70,065	2.00
WORCESTER	11,134	.34	150	.06	11,284	.32
Stockton	11,134	.34	150	.06	11,284	.32

OUT OF STATE OYSTERS SHUCKED IN MARYLAND BY LICENSED PACKERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LOCATION OF PACKING PLANT

Seasons Ending April 15, 1940 to 1941 inclusive

Locality	1940–1941 Bushels	Per cent
Maryland	299,180	100
Western Shore	183,393	61.18
Baltimore City	183,393	61.18
Eastern Shore	115.787	38.92
Bivalve	2,586	.96
Cambridge	1,885	.69
Chance		
Claiborne		
Crisfield	87,174	29.05
Deals Island	1,967	.65
Grasonville	816	.37
Marion Station	720	.34
Nanticoke	4,317	1.42
Ocean City		
Oxford		
Rock Hall		
Secretary	1,533	.51
St. Michaels		
Sherwood		
Stockton	150	.05
Tilghmans	14,639	4.98

CRAB PRODUCTION-SEASON, 1941

Community	Hard Crabs Barrels	Per Cent	Soft Crabs Number	Peelers Number	Total Soft Crabs and Peelers	Per Cent
MARYLAND	113,365	100.00	332,188	3,007,243	3,339,431	100.00
WESTERN SHORE	20,347	18.11	291,405	66,207	357,612	10.71
BALTIMORE CITY	815	.75	20,000		20,000	.60
BALTIMORE COUNTY	4,941	4.45	16,564	164	16,728	.49
HARFORD COUNTY	909	.80	3,228		3,228	.07
ANNE ARUNDEL	4,268	3.78	8,569	4,985	13,554	.44
Annapolis	2,134	1.88	1,705	3,761	5,466	.17
Galesville	465	.40		1,186	1,186	.04
Pasadena	1,669	1.50	6,864	38	6,902	.23
CALVERT	1,420	1.26	52,436	27,303	79,739	2.38
Appeal	1,400	1.24	13,188	4,826	18,014	.59
Solomons	20	.02	39,248	22,477	61,725	1.79
CHARLES	3,272	2.90		7,040	7,040	.23
Cobbs Island	132	.12		980	980	.03
Newbury	1,050	.92		1,780	1,780	.06
Popes Creek	390	.36		480	480	.01
Riverside	200	.18		400	400	.01
Rock Point	1,500	1.32		3,400	3,400	.12
ST. MARY'S	4,722	4.17	190,608	26,715	217,323	6.50
Abells	29	.02	13,764		13,764	.40
Avenue	106	.08	5,272	3,923	9,195	.28
Bushwood	36	.02	4,104		4,104	.12
Drayden	1,933	1.70	21,280	5,940	27,220	.82
Milestone	842	.74	47,628	3,176	50,804	1.49
Palmers	734	.62	12,156	96	12,252	.43
River Springs	700	.61				
St. George's Is.	204	.17	42,900	13,580	42,900	1.26
Wynne	138	.11	43,504		57,084	1.70

CRAB PRODUCTION, SEASON 1941

Community	Hard Crabs Barrels	Per Cent	Soft Crabs Number	Peelers Number	Total Soft Crabs and Peelers	Per Cent
EASTERN SHORE	93,018	81.89	40,783	2,941,036	2,981,819	89.29
KENT	1,523	1.35	768	2,777	3,545	.11
Rock Hall	1,523	1.35	768	2,777	3,545	.11
QUEEN ANNE'S	5,407	4.70	25,956	19,855	45,811	1.40
Chester	2,933	2.57	14,892	10,263	25,155	.77
Grasonville	1,225	1.06	9,528	5,581	15,109	.47
Queenstown	1,249	1.07	1,536	4,011	5,547	.16
TALBOT	7,680	6.91	5,830	12,613	18,443	.55
Claiborne	622	.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford	2,671	2.36	1,656	11,906	13,652	.40
St. Michaels	2,473	2.14	4,054	332	4,386	.13
Tilghman's	2,094	1.88	120	375	495	.02
DORCHESTER	31,701	27.95	8,229	260,870	269,099	8.05
Cambridge	5,447	4.70	198	790	988	.03
Fishing Creek	11,381	10.41	6,078	53,270	59,348	1.77
Honga	5,414	4.69	.....	13,121	13,121	.40
Hoopersville	2,482	2.10	.....	27,573	27,573	.80
Toddville	3,937	3.45	1,953	136,344	138,297	4.14
Wingate	3,040	2.60	.....	29,772	29,772	.91
SOMERSET	21,957	19.36	.....	2,375,243	2,375,243	71.11
Crisfield	18,339	16.20	.....	858,003	858,003	25.70
Ewell	1,562	1.42	.....	469,589	469,589	14.06
Deals Island	964	.86	.....	128,548	128,548	3.85
Fairmount	.....	.....	.....	212,000	212,000	6.35
Rhodes Point	34	.....	.....	138,013	138,013	4.14
Rumbley	.....	.....	.....	96,500	96,500	2.85
Tylerton	.....	.....	.....	313,507	313,507	9.39
Wenona	1,058	.88	.....	159,083	159,083	4.77
WORCESTER	24,570	21.62	.....	269,678	269,678	8.07
Frankford	5,125	4.50	.....	13,900	13,900	.42
Girdletree	10,882	9.58	.....	30,113	30,113	.90
Newark	5,102	4.50	.....	127,221	127,221	3.80
Ocean City	.....	.....	.....	5,000	5,000	.15
Stockton	3,461	3.04	.....	93,444	93,444	2.80

FISHERIES OF MARYLAND, 1940

Operating Units: By Gear

ITEM	Purse seines, other	Haul seines	GILL NETS			Lines, trot with baits or snoods	Pound nets
			Anchor	Drift	Stake		
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Fishermen:							
On vessels	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
On boats and shore:							
Regular	.....	244	35	34	122	1,073	347
Casual	.....	164	10	169	105	268	52
Total	6	408	45	203	227	1,341	399
Vessels, motor:							
5 to 9 tons	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net tonnage	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boats:							
Motor	.....	104	22	51	106	1,202	165
Other	.....	126	12	83	74	127	186
Accessory boats	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparatus:							
Number	1	138	248	236	3,490	1,695	469
Length, yards	300	32,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Square yards	.....	.....	44,236	176,643	304,988	.....	.....
Baits or snoods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	986,350	.....

FISHERIES OF MARYLAND, 1940—Continued

Operating Units: By Gear—Continued

ITEM	Pyke nets	Dip nets	Otter trawls, fish	Traps, crabs	POTS		
					Crab	Eel	Fish
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Fishermen:							
On vessels	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
On boats and shore:							
Regular	63	193	10	19	12	155	4
Casual	55	256	.....	.....	6	41	.....
Total	118	449	38	19	18	196	4
Vessels, motor:							
5 to 9 tons	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 to 19 tons	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 to 29 tons	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net tonnage	.....	.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boats:							
Motor	46	.....	5	.....	12	130	2
Other	68	449	.....	17	6	66	.....
Apparatus:							
Number	1,716	449	16	97	515	13,781	400
Yards at mouth	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....

FISHERIES OF MARYLAND, 1940—Continued

Operating Units: By Gear—Continued

ITEM	Scrapes	Dredges, oyster	TONGS		Rakes, other than for oysters	By hand, other than for oysters	Total of exclusive duplication
			Oyster	Other			
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Fishermen:							
On vessels	.....	621	35	.....	.....	.....	688
On boats and shore:							
Regular	221	133	2,726	33	3	22	3,002
Casual	3	.....	1,298	21	32	.....	2,291
Total	224	754	4,059	54	35	22	5,981
Vessels:							
Motor:							
5 to 9 tons	.....	4	10	.....	.....	.....	19
10 to 19 tons	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	8
20 to 29 tons	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	.....	6	12	.....	.....	.....	29
Net tonnage	.....	67	80	.....	.....	.....	266
Sail:							
5 to 9 tons	.....	76	3	.....	.....	.....	79
10 to 19 tons	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
20 to 29 tons	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
30 to 39 tons	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
40 to 49 tons	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
50 to 59 tons	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	.....	126	3	.....	.....	.....	129
Net tonnage	.....	1,552	18	.....	.....	.....	1,570
Total vessels	.....	132	15	.....	.....	.....	158
Total net tonnage	.....	1,619	98	.....	.....	.....	1,736
Boats:							
Motor	.....	44	1,794	20	6	.....	2,335
Other	224	29	151	42	18	.....	1,439
Accessory boats:							
Apparatus:							
Number	448	374	4,059	54	35	.....	.....
Yards at mouth	448	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FISHERIES OF MARYLAND, 1940

CATCH: By Gear

SPECIES	Purse seines, other		Haul seines		GILL NETS					
					Anchor		Drift		Stake	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Alewives	.....	.....	53,100	$821	200	$8	7,100	$123	20,200	$496
Black bass	.....	.....	28,600	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bluefish	.....	.....	2,500	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carp	.....	.....	183,900	8,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600	258
Catfish and bullheads	.....	.....	112,800	4,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100	91
Crappie	.....	.....	400	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croaker	.....	.....	1,228,500	21,008	.....	.....	2,000	50	7,000	271
Eels, common	.....	.....	1,000	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flounders	.....	.....	600	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	80
Gizzard shad	.....	.....	33,700	342	200	4	500	10	7,500	88
Hickory shad	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	4	100	2	1,500	71
Mullet	.....	.....	900	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,100	705
Pike or pickerel	.....	.....	9,200	1,238	300	45	.....	.....	300	43
Sand perch	.....	.....	16,100	873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shad	.....	.....	6,800	408	14,300	997	76,900	7,321	68,600	6,073
Spot	.....	.....	40,700	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,100	205
Squeteague or "sea trout":										
Gray	.....	.....	22,400	1,274	.....	.....	500	50	2,900	215
Spotted	.....	.....	700	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Striped bass	5,800	$561	226,500	22,829	50,400	4,648	137,100	12,695	385,000	33,263
Suckers	.....	.....	300	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunfish	.....	.....	900	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White perch	.....	.....	147,200	6,290	1,200	92	13,600	861	31,100	1,842
Yellow perch	.....	.....	20,600	1,385	200	12	200	20	6,600	394
Crabs, soft and peelers	.....	.....	34,500	5,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,800	$561	2,171,900	$79,922	67,000	$5,810	258,000	$21,132	558,600	$44,095

FISHERIES OF MARYLAND, 1940—Continued

Operating Units: By Counties

ITEM	Anne Arundel	Baltimore	Calvert	Caroline	Cecil	Charles	Dorchester	Harford	Kent	Prince Georges	Queen Annes	St. Marys	Somerset	Talbot	Wicomico	Worcester	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Fishermen:																	
On vessels	7	16	37	.....	.....	9	192	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	356	35	.....	32	688
On boats and shore:																	
Regular	307	8	166	5	33	119	435	8	298	5	316	444	233	402	80	143	3,002
Casual	130	30	159	55	43	153	239	31	203	15	318	262	159	135	231	128	2,291
Total	444	54	362	60	76	281	866	39	501	20	638	706	748	572	311	303	5,981
Vessels:																	
Motor:																	
5 to 9 tons	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	19
10 to 19 tons	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8
20 to 29 tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Total	3	.....	4	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	11	29
Net Tonnage	26	.....	28	.....	.....	12	60	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	6	.....	119	266
Sail:																	
5 to 9 tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	5	.....	.....	79
10 to 19 tons	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2	.....	.....	29
20 to 29 tons	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	14
30 to 39 tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4
40 to 49 tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
50 to 59 tons)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	.....	3	5	.....	.....	1	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	7	.....	.....	129
Net tonnage	.....	90	94	.....	.....	32	349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	952	53	.....	.....	1,570
Total vessels	3	3	9	.....	.....	2	44	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	76	8	.....	11	158
Total net tonnage	26	90	122	.....	.....	44	409	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	952	59	.....	119	1,836
Boats:																	
Motor	186	27	114	23	41	136	420	15	204	5	237	275	145	277	106	124	2,335
Other	85	22	89	14	26	32	98	15	97	13	37	239	435	71	65	101	1,439
Accessory boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Apparatus:																	
Purse seines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Length, yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	300
Haul seines	11	6	7	6	16	15	9	9	9	7	16	8	14	3	1	1	138
Length, yards	3,933	1,300	1,060	2,099	3,775	2,325	4,035	3,058	3,450	1,000	2,380	1,545	920	680	500	300	32,360
Gill nets:																	
Anchor	1	2	.....	2	52	.....	.....	6	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248
Square yards	266	1,600	.....	400	16,426	.....	.....	1,864	23,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,236
Drift	6	.....	.....	48	8	6	17	14	52	3	.....	.....	6	11	54	11	236
Square yards	1,200	.....	.....	33,437	2,680	11,499	17,664	5,392	59,458	4,333	.....	.....	2,132	7,018	28,750	3,080	176,643
Stake	16	35	.....	40	77	1,296	18	291	1,224	2	4	.....	197	6	260	24	3,490
Square yards	1,930	5,075	.....	1,360	8,340	98,379	1,188	20,526	148,360	40	916	.....	4,380	914	10,400	3,180	304,988
Lines, trot with baits or snoods	77	18	72	.....	.....	63	606	.....	135	.....	112	129	74	222	4	183	1,695
Baits or snoods	41,250	3,600	33,300	.....	.....	44,800	267,200	.....	99,100	.....	110,200	98,400	53,200	158,400	2,000	74,970	986,350
Pound nets	35	7	5	17	42	20	93	2	25	.....	3	48	42	85	18	20	469
Fyke nets, fish	12	48	.....	35	937	20	5	304	185	80	23	.....	.....	46	12	9	1,716
Dip nets	34	10	60	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	10	.....	15	138	117	31	.....	13	449
Otter trawls, fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16
Yards at mouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	350
Traps, crab	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	97
Pots:																	
Crab	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	515
Eel	681	556	6	12	760	275	2,790	82	867	44	2,734	.....	.....	4,915	49	10	13,781
Fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	400
Scrapes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448	.....	.....	.....	448
Yards at mouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448	.....	.....	.....	448
Dredges, oyster	.....	6	16	.....	.....	4	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	17	.....	51	374
Yards at mouth	.....	9	21	.....	.....	6	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	16	.....	36	414
Tongs:																	
Oyster	380	.....	286	.....	.....	147	698	.....	409	.....	605	591	181	485	253	24	4,059
Other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	54
Rakes, other than for oysters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35

FISHERIS OF MARYLAND, 1940—Continued

CATCH: By Gear—Continued

SPECIES	Lines, trot with baits or snoods		Pound nets		Fyke nets		Dip nets	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Alewives	.....	.....	4,590,900	$50,062	7,200	$137	.....	.....
Black bass	.....	.....	5,200	520	10,600	1,070	.....	.....
Bluefish	.....	.....	1,200	196	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonito	.....	.....	7,400	230	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butterfish	.....	.....	309,000	7,799	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabio or crab eater	.....	.....	1,000	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carp	.....	.....	35,700	1,342	14,700	664	.....	.....
Catfish and bullheads	.....	.....	110,300	3,564	171,400	5,940	.....	.....
Crappie	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,800	109	.....	.....
Croaker	.....	.....	1,601,200	26,246	3,700	84	.....	.....
Drum:								
Black	.....	.....	9,800	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red or redfish	.....	.....	3,100	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eels:								
Common	.....	.....	4,200	302	5,200	440	.....	.....
Conger	.....	.....	500	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flounders	.....	.....	26,200	1,538	1,500	70	.....	.....
Gizzard shad	.....	.....	20,200	352	800	15	.....	.....
Harvestfish or "starfish"	.....	.....	8,000	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hickory shad	.....	.....	19,700	391	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogchoker	.....	.....	3,900	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
King whiting or "kingfish"	.....	.....	2,700	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackerel	.....	.....	29,600	1,024	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menhaden	.....	.....	104,000	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pike or pickerel	.....	.....	1,200	182	18,000	2,486	.....	.....
Scup	.....	.....	201,000	2,016	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shad	.....	.....	279,100	23,839	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea bass	.....	.....	2,100	107	.....	.....	.....	.....

FISHERIES OF MARYLAND. 1940—Continued

CATCH: By Gear—Continued

SPECIES	Lines, trot with baits or snoots		Pound nets		Fyke nets		Dip nets	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Spanish mackerel	.....	.....	400	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spot	.....	.....	78,300	2,126	200	11	.....	.....
Squeteague or "sea trout":								
Gray	.....	.....	1,259,700	30,952	100	7	.....	.....
Spotted	.....	.....	300	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Striped bass	.....	.....	372,200	35,994	3,100	358	.....	.....
Sturgeon	.....	.....	300	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suckers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100	78	.....	.....
Sunfish	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,300	122	.....	.....
White perch	.....	.....	294,300	11,670	113,600	5,751	.....	.....
Yellow perch	.....	.....	25,100	1,769	137,000	7,699	.....	.....
Crabs:								
Hard	14,737,400	$340,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft and peelers	170,600	17,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	291,100	$36,077
Squid	.....	.....	83,000	860	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	14,908,000	357,649	9,490,800	203,882	498,300	25,041	291,100	36,077

FISHERIES OF MARYLAND, 1940—Continued

CATCH: By Gear—Continued

SPECIES	Otter trawls		Traps, Crab		Pots		Scrapes	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Butterfish	6,700	$163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cod	2,500	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croaker	589,700	7,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drum: black	100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eels: common	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,200	$5,744	.....	.....
Flounders	415,100	27,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hickory shad	100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King whiting or "kingfish"	6,400	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackerel	5,300	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scup	122,400	1,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea bass	29,000	1,335	.....	.....	65,700	4,500	.....	.....
Sharks	1,500	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spot	18,000	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squeteague or "sea trout", gray	81,900	1,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon	800	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swell fish	1,200	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tautog	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	45	.....	.....
Tomcod	100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whiting	6,000	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crabs:								
Hard	.....	.....	50,000	$1,250	211,500	4,834	32,500	$813
Soft and peelers	.....	.....	10,800	868	.....	.....	1,283,700	102,696
Conchs	1,500	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squid	2,800	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,291,100	$39,989	60,800	$2,118	359,400	$15,123	1,316,200	$103,509

FISHERIES OF MARYLAND. 1940—Contiuned

CATCH: By Gear—Continued

SPECIES	Dredges		Tongs		Rakes		By hand	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Clams, hard, public	.....	.....	59,500	$13,000	19,400	$4,250	.....	.....
Oysters, market:								
Public, spring	609,600	$56,160	4,790,500	390,066	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public, fall	2,434,200	226,570	11,179,500	901,646	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private, spring	179,800	16,652	103,200	12,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private, fall	250,500	22,214	195,900	18,989	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terrapin, diamond-back	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,700	$1,912
Total	3,474,100	$321,596	16,328,600	$1,335,901	19,400	$4,250	5,700	$1,912

FISHERIES OF MARYLAND, 1940—Continued

CATCH: By Counties

SPECIES	Anne Arundel		Baltimore		Calvert		Caroline	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Alewives	558,400	$7,308	25,200	$429	2,500	$30	31,600	553
Black bass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	81
Butterfish	1,600	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carp	2,400	131	13,800	640	3,700	128	15,900	675
Catfish and bullheads	7,700	284	29,900	933	11,300	311	11,100	355
Crappie	.....	.....	500	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croaker	243,700	4,956	1,700	65	153,000	2,407	1,000	30
Eels: common	10,300	833	5,100	449	700	50	700	40
Flounders	1,100	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gizzard shad	2,400	52	6,300	73	300	6	.....	.....
Hickory shad	3,500	83	100	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogchoker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	12
Mullet	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	37	.....	.....
Pike or pickerel	1,900	312	500	75	200	30	1,100	160
Shad	51,400	4,099	900	115	200	20	5,100	556
Spot	15,500	715	100	4	5,700	243	200	6
Squeteague or "sea trout":								
Gray	138,100	7,617	3,700	340	400	16	500	25
Spotted	100	20	.....	.....	100	15	.....	.....
Striped bass	37,200	4,371	48,900	4,084	17,400	1,920	41,800	3,401
Sturgeon	200	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suckers	.....	.....	700	38	.....	.....	100	6
Sunfish	.....	.....	300	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
White perch	14,700	896	21,700	1,276	17,300	713	94,500	3,311
Yellow perch	3,900	358	14,200	818	4,600	247	6,600	538
Crabs:								
Hard	375,300	10,547	110,000	4,000	354,200	8,502	.....	.....
Soft and peelers	15,600	2,455	5,100	866	40,500	7,036	.....	.....
Oysters, market:								
Public, spring	649,300	54,105	25,800	2,50	363,200	30,263	.....	.....
Public, fall	1,235,700	103,807	60,000	5,000	384,700	40,389	.....	.....
Private, spring	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,000	3,500	.....	.....
Private, fall	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,000	9,500	.....	.....
Total	3,370,000	$203,121	374,500	$21,362	1,504,900	$105,363	212,400	$9,749

FISHERIES OF MARYLAND, 1940—Continued

CATCH: By Counties—Continued

SPECIES	Cecil		Charles		Dorchester		Harford	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Alewives	514,100	$6,434	29,500	$326	450,500	$4,982	60,000	$702
Black bass	30,300	3,391	3,900	327	200	20	7,300	801
Butterfish	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	25	.....	.....
Carp	23,900	1,481	53,500	2,241	13,400	420	34,100	1,997
Catfish and bullheads	74,200	2,485	65,900	2,569	32,500	1,091	25,800	930
Crappie	3,200	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	15
Croaker	.....	.....	4,200	164	268,000	4,681	.....	.....
Drum:								
Black	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	26	.....	.....
Red or redfish	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	23	.....	.....
Eels: common	13,000	765	1,900	163	17,100	1,466	2,400	153
Flounders	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,300	520	.....	.....
Gizzard shad	3,600	38	39,200	422	4,100	80	100	2
Hickory shad	800	27	200	10	900	29	300	7
Menhaden	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	12	.....	.....
Pike or pickerel	14,400	1,917	1,700	279	300	50	5,700	793
Sand perch	.....	.....	16,100	873	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shad	32,600	2,511	41,600	3,825	36,100	3,391	13,600	1,126
Spot	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	60	.....	.....
Squeteague or "sea trout":								
Gray	.....	.....	200	12	6,600	300	.....	.....
Striped bass	37,700	3,457	100,500	8,169	176,000	15,811	63,200	5,607
Suckers	900	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	17
Sunfish	4,700	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	26
White perch	37,100	1,621	12,400	817	139,600	5,207	5,700	304
Yellow perch	37,500	1,703	16,100	1,080	2,300	145	32,400	1,408
Crabs:								
Hard	.....	.....	617,600	18,014	6,501,200	146,302	.....	.....
Soft and peelers	.....	.....	11,100	1,333	98,300	8,174	.....	.....
Oysters, market:								
Public, spring	.....	.....	160,900	13,408	879,200	73,268	.....	.....
Public, fall	.....	.....	327,800	27,313	2,486,200	207,180	.....	.....
Private, spring	.....	.....	25,800	2,152	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private, fall	.....	.....	182,600	15,220	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terrapin, diamond-back	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	1,012	.....	.....
Total	828,000	$26,034	1,712,700	$98,717	11,133,400	$474,275	252,600	$13,888

FISHERIES OF MARYLAND, 1940—Continued

CATCH: By Counties—Continued

SPECIES	Kent		Prince George's		Queen Anne's		St. Marys	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Alewives	88,600	$1,113	1,800	$23	1,300	$22	209,700	$2,279
Black bass	1,500	150	200	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bluefish	2,500	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	46
Bonito	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	40
Butterfish	1,300	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carp	4,400	180	53,500	2,176	6,500	256	4,700	116
Catfish and bullheads	48,700	1,708	43,000	1,529	4,800	183	3,900	148
Crappie	.....	.....	100	10	100	3	.....	.....
Croaker	123,000	3,527	1,200	120	91,000	1,636	98,200	1,878
Drum:								
Black	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	10
Red or redfish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	8
Eels: common	12,000	840	2,400	200	3,900	261	200	10
Flounders	700	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	107
Gizzard shad	2,600	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,600	78
Hickory shad	2,700	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100	48
Pike or pickerel	2,900	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	33
Shad	39,100	3,224	12,500	795	100	14	43,100	4,148
Spot	14,400	570	.....	.....	4,500	105	1,600	61
Squeteague or "sea trout":								
Gray	128,400	5,347	200	18	400	16	7,200	349
Spotted	400	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	15
Striped bass	376,800	37,139	700	142	48,100	4,309	42,800	4,817
Suckers	.....	.....	200	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
White perch	88,900	4,283	900	51	64,500	2,441	11,500	930
Yellow perch	21,900	1,500	200	16	16,400	959	1,100	103
Crabs:								
Hard	206,800	6,202	.....	.....	800,000	24,000	779,600	19,485
Soft and peelers	5,500	918	.....	.....	41,000	8,106	88,600	12,274
Oysters, market:								
Public, spring	538,300	44,856	.....	.....	800,000	53,412	635,600	52,967
Public, fall	1,291,100	97,593	.....	.....	2,467,000	164,666	1,078,100	89,847
Total	3,002,500	$210,052	116,900	$5,106	4,349,600	$260,389	3,014,200	$189,797

FISHERIES OF MARYLAND, 1940—Continued

CATCH: By Counties—Continued

SPECIES	Somerset		Talbot		Wicomico		Worcester		Total	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Alewives	936,700	$7,205	1,614,500	$18,923	74,800	$508	79,500	$810	4,678,700	$51,647
Black bass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,400	4,790
Bluefish	.....	.....	100	10	.....	.....	700	140	3,700	446
Bonito	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,700	190	7,400	230
Butterfish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311,800	7,767	315,700	7,962
Cabio or crab eater	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	40	1,000	40
Carp	900	18	5,100	219	3,100	140	.....	.....	238,900	10,818
Catfish & bullheads	7,000	220	26,300	749	4,500	200	.....	.....	396,600	13,695
Cod	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	25	2,500	25
Crappie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200	134
Croaker	471,400	6,467	183,800	2,723	131,700	2,170	1,660,200	23,895	3,432,100	54,716
Drum:										
Black	300	6	4,200	22	.....	.....	3,800	38	9,900	102
Red or redfish	100	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	40	3,100	74
Eels:										
Common	300	30	14,800	1,017	1,900	141	1,900	152	88,600	6,570
Conger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	5	500	5
Flounders	6,900	330	2,100	235	100	7	422,900	27,974	444,400	29,289
Gizzard shad	.....	.....	1,000	10	700	15	.....	.....	62,900	811
Harvestfish or "starfish"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	160	8,000	160
Hickory shad	4,700	72	6,000	110	200	4	100	1	21,600	469
Hogchoker	2,700	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900	39
King whiting or "kingfish"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,100	268	9,100	268
Mackerel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,900	1,188	34,900	1,188
Menhaden	100,000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,000	112
Mullet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,100	705	17,000	742
Pike or pickerel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,000	3,994
Sand perch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,100	873
Scup	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323,400	3,410	323,400	3,410
Sea bass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,800	5,942	96,800	5,942

FISHERIES OF MARYLAND, 1940—Continued

CATCH: By Counties—Continued

SPECIES	Somerset		Talbot		Wicomico		Worcester		Total	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Shad	33,600	2,619	77,700	7,522	25,000	2,608	33,100	2,065	445,700	38,638
Sharks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	34	1,500	34
Spanish mackerel	.....	.....	300	30	.....	.....	100	10	400	40
Spot	6,500	256	13,500	627	3,500	195	74,000	1,538	141,300	4,380
Squeteague or "sea trout":										
Gray	16,600	665	281,200	3,702	1,300	53	782,700	15,699	1,367,500	34,123
Spotted	300	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	122
Striped bass	30,400	2,411	120,600	10,884	28,800	2,875	9,200	951	1,180,100	110,348
Sturgeon	.....	.....	100	20	.....	.....	800	68	1,100	128
Suckers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	92
Sunfish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,200	140
Swellfish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	28	1,200	28
Tautog	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	45	4,000	45
Tomcod	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1	100	1
White perch	5,000	265	75,600	3,624	9,100	567	2,500	200	601,000	26,506
Whiting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	60	6,000	60
Yellow perch	.....	.....	31,900	2,358	600	46	.....	.....	189,700	11,279
Crabs:										
Hard	1,092,500	27,313	1,942,500	37,856	40,000	800	2,211,700	44,234	15,031,400	347,255
Soft & peelers	1,413,800	113,126	23,900	3,417	.....	.....	47,300	4,520	1,790,700	162,225
Clams, hard, public	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,900	17,250	78,900	17,250
Conchs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	22	1,500	22
Oyster, market:										
Public, spring	574,800	57,483	569,100	47,326	203,900	16,988	.....	.....	5,400,100	446,226
Public, fall	2,128,600	212,859	1,644,300	137,042	510,200	42,520	.....	.....	13,613,700	1,128,216
Private, spring	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800	397	214,400	22,803	283,000	28,852
Private, fall	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	2,500	127,800	13,983	446,400	41,203
Squid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,800	888	85,800	888
Terrapin, diamond-back	2,700	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,700	1,912
Total	6,835,800	$432,405	6,638,600	$278,426	1,074,200	$72,734	6,664,500	$197,149	51,084,800	$2,598,567

TIDEWATER LICENSES ISSUED FROM ALL SOURCES IN 1940 AND 1941

COUNTY	Dredgers	Oyster Scrapers	Licenses Tongers	Packers	Crab Licenses Crabbers	Crab Licenses Packers	Crab Licenses Shippers	Fish Net Licenses Pound Nets	Fish Net Licenses Haul Seines	Fish Net Licenses Gill Nets	Clam Licenses Clammers	Clam Licenses Shippers & Dealers
Anne Arundel												
1940	.....	.....	364	9	118	1	2	6B, 4T	11B	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	64	1	2	46B, 5T	12T	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore City												
1940	.....	.....	.....	26	35	.....	37	1B, 2T	5B	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	27	.....	35	1B, 2T	6B, 2T			
Baltimore County												
1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	5B, 3T	8B	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	62	.....	.....	2B, 3T	7B	.....	.....	.....
Calvert												
1940	.....	.....	285	4	139	1	6	22B, 4T	7T	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	79	1	4	57B, 2T	7T	.....	.....	.....
Caroline												
1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1T	4T	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1T	2T	.....	.....	.....
Cecil												
1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15T	14T	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16T	15T	.....	.....	.....
Charles												
1940	.....	.....	147	2	67	1	.....	8T	16T	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	53	.....	1	10T	16T	.....	.....	.....
Dorchester												
1940	.....	.....	666	19	356	15	7	2B, 31T	6T	.....	.....	....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	268	14	7	2B, 39T	11T	.....	.....	.....
Harford												
1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3T	8B	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2T	4B	.....	.....	.....

TIDEWATER LICENSES ISSUED FROM ALL SOURCES IN 1940 AND 1941

TIDEWATER LICENSES ISSUED FROM ALL SOURCES IN 1940 AND 1941

COUNTY	Oyster Licenses			Crab Licenses				Fish Net Licenses			Clam Licenses	
	Dredgers	Scrapers	Tongers	Packers	Crabbers	Packers	Shippers	Pound Nets	Haul Seines	Gill Nets	Clammers	Shippers & Dealers
Kent												
1940	.....	.....	440	10	139	2	9	17B 2T	5B 6T	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	80	1	11	13B 1T	8B 2T	.....	.....	.....
Prince George												
1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1T	2T	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5T	.....	.....	.....
Queen Anne												
1940	.....	.....	599	21	154	3	8	1T	6T	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	90	3	6	1B 1T	8T	.....	.....	.....
St. Marys												
1940	.....	.....	566	5	296	.....	13	26B 11T	15T	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	190	.....	12	27B 10T	5T	.....	.....	.....
Somerset												
1940	.....	.....	161	37	358	16	82	1T	2T	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	150	17	60	5T	3B	.....	.....	.....
Talbot												
1940	.....	6	500	15	242	6	7	8B 11T	5T	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	132	6	4	32B 7T	3T	.....	.....	.....
Wicomico												
1940	.....	.....	269	6	3	.....	.....	2T	1T	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4T	1T	.....	.....	.....
Worcester												
1940	.....	.....	.....	1	140	1	10	22B 13O	1B	1	141	8
1941	Season not ended		.....	L....	142	.....	12	16B 1T	.....	.....	77	2
Comptrollers Office												
1940	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1941	Season not ended		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total												
1940	56	6	3,997	155	2,116	46	181	109B 100T 13O	38B 84T	1	141	8
1941	Season not ended		3219	.....	1,342	43	154	197B 109T	28B 89T	L....	77	2

B—Bay T—Tributary O—Atlantic Ocean

1942 9 95 1,170

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF TIDEWATER FISHERIES

Statement of Appropriations, Receipts and Disbursements

Receipts:			
Chapter 384, Acts of 1939·			
Appropriations by Legislature....	$321,613.00		
Appropriations by Special Funds	4,450.00		$326,063.00
Unexpended Balance, 1939-40	4,948.17		
Unexpended Balance Conowingo	1,345.18		
Unexpended Balance Kent and Queen Anne	60.10	$6,353.45	6,353.45
Reserved Area Tax	1,212.80		
10% in Lieu of Shells	2,688.80	3,901.60	
Miscellaneous Collections Applicable to Budget	1,680.15		
Miscellaneous Refunds Applicable to Budget	4,558.79		
From State Treasurer for Payment of Refund not Applied to Budget	42.50	6,281.44	10,183.04
Total Amount available for use of Dept.			$342,599.49
Disbursements:			
Regular Appropriations·			
Salaries: Commissioners, office force and staff, seafood auditor, and administrative assistant			26,905.00
Maintenance, Patrol Fleet:			
Salaries, Deputy Commanders and crew	71,030.46		
Repairs to boats	17,639.45		
Light, Heat, power & water	313.29		
Food supplies	16,592.81		
Fuel supplies	17,695.89		
Laundry and cleaning	228.11		
Refrigeration	252.29		
Power Plant supplies	133.71		
Wearing apparel	357.05		
Household supplies	1,011.80		
All other supplies	862.78		
Plumbing supplies	3.16		
Electrical supplies	57.41		
Painting supplies	1,330.75		
Household equipment	502.29		
Medical and laboratory equipment	2.10		
Other equipment (replacements for boats, including new boats)	9,876.85		137,890.20
Oyster and Crab Inspection:			
Salaries, Inspectors	37,879.67		
Boat and auto hire	3,661.91		41,541.58
Hatchery Work, Tide Water:			
Salaries and wages		3,360.00	

Expenses:		
General repairs	81.76	
Light, heat, power and water	.75	
Traveling	669.10	
Printing	4.80	
Fuel supplies	34.48	
Medical and laboratory supplies	180.70	
Household supplies	5.59	
All other supplies	22.90	
Building supplies	3.65	
Painting	16.70	
Rent	72.50	1,092.93
Other Operating Expenses:		
Motor vehicle repairs	488.77	
Traveling expenses	5,487.86	
Transportation	5.24	
Communication	2,678.05	
Printing	1,379.60	
All other contractual services	792.76	10,832.28
Oyster Propagation:		
Purchase of 1,619,369 bushels of oyster shells which includes the planting of the State's 10% due from packers	76,099.56	
Transplanting and purchase of 12,608½ bushels of oysters	1,536.98	
Labor and expenses	1,087.93	78,724.47
Office supplies	426.36	
Educational and vocational	263.14	
Motor vehicle supplies	1,035.55	
Building supplies	174.27	
Office equipment	463.22	
Motor Vehicle equipment	518.86	
Rent:		
Amount impounded by State Treasurer	4,002.00	
Other	1,294.88	
Insurance (employees' bonds)	725.87	
Dues and subscriptions	67.00	8,971.15
Labor and special payments		679.82
Marine Laboratory:		
Labor and special payments		3,480.04
Expenses:		
General repairs	157.20	
Motor Vehicle repairs	.75	
Light, heat, power & water	103.90	
Traveling	931.24	
Transportation	9.79	
Communication	196.47	
Printing	29.00	
All other contractual services	188.39	
Food supplies	32.91	
Fuel supplies	334.80	
Office supplies	98.80	
Medical and laboratory supplies	238.25	
Laundry and cleaning supplies	18.50	
Agricultural & botanical supplies	54.50	

Motor vehicle supplies	.70		
Household supplies	12.50		
All other supplies	42.67		
Building material	61.70		
Painting supplies	84.81		
All other supplies	3.53		
Office equipment	272.25		
Household equipment	61.58		
Medical and laboratory equipment	71.06		
Other equipment	448.52		
Rent	.62	3,454.44	6,934.48
Conowingo Fund:			
Salaries	1,080.00		
Expenses	100.00		
Cost of fish planted in Conowingo Pool	1,360.00	2,540.00	
Kent and Queen Annes County Fund: Salary and expenses of Captain, Chester River Boat		412.50	
Miscellaneous Refunds:		42.50	
Amount transferred to Marine laboratory fund		7,152.41	
Reverted to State Treasurer from 1939-40		1,897.09	
Amount retained from 1940-41 for contractual obligations		13,623.08	342,599.49

FEES, LICENSES AND TAXES COLLECTED AND CREDITED TO STATE GENERAL FUNDS AS AN OFFSET TO THE REGULAR APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

	Office	Compt.	Total
Fish Fines	$425.00		$425.00
Chesapeake Bay and Tributary Licenses		$1,211.94	1,211.94
Oyster Lease Rentals	5,560.70		5,560.70
Application Fees	235.00		235.00
Advertising Fees	230.00		230.00
Survey Fees	270.00		270.00
Recording Fees	160.00		160.00
Crab Fines	290.00	273.00	563.00
Crabbers' Licenses		2,561.74	2,561.74
Crab Dealers		1,129.00	1,129.00
Clammers' Licenses		230.36	230.36
Oyster Packers' Licenses	3,450.00		3,450.00
Oyster Fines	235.00	375.00	610.00
Dredgers' Licenses		3,171.12	3,171.12
Leased Land Dredgers' Licenses		135.00	135.00
Tongers and Scrapers' Licenses		8,863.34	8,863.34
Inspection Tax:			
Maryland Oysters	65,240.27		65,240.27
Export Oysters	5,558.97		5,558.97
Out-of-State Oysters	2,005.24		2,005.24
Miscellaneous	24.50		24.50
Amount available as offset to Regular Appropriation Account	$83,684.68	$17,950.50	$101,635.18

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